

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.
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Volume XXXIX.....No. 69

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, OVER THE PLAINS, and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Begins at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 255 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:30 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Houston and Houston streets—DAVEY CROCKETT, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Sixth Avenue—French Opera, Bouffe—LA PELLE DE MADAME ANGOT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner Third street—NIMBLE JIM, at 3 P. M.; closes at 4:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—CLARITY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Fourth street, near Third Avenue—GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Eighty-ninth street and Broadway—HEMPY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 114 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Third Avenue—HENRY VIII., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Washington street, Brooklyn—FEMME DE FEU, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and Third street—HEIR AT LAW, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Houston streets—VAUDEVILLE and NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Third Avenue—LUMPACINAGABUNDUS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—DONALD MCKAY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

PATYSON'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
Twenty-third street, near Sixth Avenue—NEGO MIN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

COLOSSEUM.
Broadway, corner Third street—PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 10, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be clear or partly cloudy.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—This event occurs to-day. Notwithstanding the positively republican character of the State, and the fact that a local and occasional issue operates in favor of the republicans, there is enough uncertainty to give interest to the contest, as shown by our letter elsewhere.

STREET CLEANING.—The street cleaning investigation was continued yesterday, but presented few facts of public interest beyond the charges of the filling in of lots belonging to Mr. Charlick and General Darvay without adequate payment for the service.

THE HON. JOHN M. FRANCIS, recently United States Minister at the Court of Athens, will speak to-night on "Greece As It Is," before the American Geographical Society, in the hall of the Historical Society. A United States Minister with the ability and journalistic experience of Mr. Francis could not handle such a theme otherwise than in an entertaining manner.

A WIDOW'S RENT FUND.—Mr. Francis P. Fernald, a merchant of this city, sends us a check for five hundred dollars, to be handed over to St. John's Guild, and to be employed by that excellent charity in paying the rent of poor widows. Mr. Fernald evidently hopes that the sum he has thus given may become the nucleus of a considerable fund to be devoted to the same purpose; and his idea indicates so much thoughtfulness, and so true a perception of the right direction of charity, that we do not doubt it will commend itself to the wealthy and benevolent. With the present provision made for feeding the hungry it would seem scarcely possible that there could remain any severe distress of that nature unrelieved; but there are hundreds of poor women, with or without little children, who are penniless in the great city and likely at any moment to be turned into the street; and provision to guard against suffering from such a cause is timely and admirable.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND THE BURNING OF COOMASSIE.—Despatches have been received at the War Office in London from Sir Garnet Wolseley. The General is evidently concerned as to the nature of the reception which he may receive on his return home. The expedition, as he knows, was never in general favor; the war, successful though it has been, has brought no glory to British arms, and the destruction of Coomassie is suggestive of cruelty which it will be difficult to justify or explain away. The change of Ministry in England cannot but have the effect of increasing Sir Garnet's anxiety. It is not, therefore, unnatural for him in the circumstances to remove what he may consider false impressions. Everything, he says, was done to effect a peaceable solution of the campaign. The King's palace was not touched till the last hour; and the troops left Coomassie without one article of plunder. Of the thirty-four officers first sent out to organize the expedition four have been killed and seven are wounded. The rainy season has commenced the streams and marshes are swollen and the homeward march of the troops is being conducted under great difficulties. This is a doleful conclusion to a rather unnecessary and somewhat indolent war.

Political Affairs in England—The New Liberal Leader.

The new Ministry slowly takes shape. Mr. Disraeli may be said to have brooded over his Cabinet with an almost Oriental passiveness. The new men have gone into power, and robust theories believe that the old times are coming back to merry England. Somehow Mr. Disraeli is about to win the honors of Waterloo times, and England will again assert herself as a Power that rules the land as well as the sea. We can fancy the odd thoughts that move the new Prime Minister as he hears, under the rush and roar of present enthusiasm, the exuberant hopes of his followers. He is to bring back the bloody and expensive glories of Marlborough and Chatham and the Younger Pitt. He is to redeem England's bankrupt honor. He will prevent Russia's march into Asia, and narrow Germany into more convenient limits. More than all, he will save the Church and Throne and the sacred nobility. He will never be deceived as Mr. Gladstone was more to be regretted than the Geneva arbitration. And as we may have some curiosity to know what Mr. Disraeli would do under similar circumstances it is interesting to read what one of his able supporters says:—"It always was and still is utterly incredible to us that the Americans would really have gone to war if they had been told in a simple and dignified way that we were quite willing to submit to arbitration on the basis of the existing international law, or to discuss the propriety of altering it for the future; but that we would not pay blackmail to them for doing what we had a right to do because they happened to suffer by it." If Mr. Disraeli means to conduct foreign affairs upon the theory that he can with impunity burn the ships of a friendly nation under the plea of "neutrality," and then have international law so amended that his own ships will be safe from the enterprises of neutral pirates, we shall have little hopes of the peace of Europe. It may be a relief to us to learn that there is no idea of any demand upon America to annul the results of the arbitration. "For," continues the same authority, "the thing is done and cannot be altered. The way in which it is profitable to the conservatives is that they find the questions between England and America practically settled, and that they have had the opportunity of seeing in a very strong light the true nature of the feelings of the English people upon the way in which such questions ought to be handled if they should unhappily arise." We can only add that if such questions should "unhappily arise" in the future, England—whether under Mr. Disraeli or not—will also have the "opportunity of seeing in a very strong light" the feelings of the American people. American merchantmen will never again be burned by Clyde-built pirates without something more than a remonstrance from us.

Our anticipations that Mr. Gladstone will decline the leadership of the liberal party are confirmed by our London correspondence this morning, as well as by a cable telegram printed yesterday, which quoted from the London Observer. According to the Observer, which is a semi-official authority, at a meeting of the members of the Ministry Mr. Gladstone formally expressed his purpose of retiring from the leadership of the party. It is further said that the Marquis of Hartington was designated as the proper person to succeed Mr. Gladstone, and that from this time forward he will be the leader of the opposition to Mr. Disraeli, and consequently Prime Minister should ever the liberal party return to power. The recent English journals are full of speculations on the subject. Some say that Mr. Gladstone means to take a long vacation and wander over Europe. Others suggest that he will give his leisure to literary pursuits. There is a story in the London Times of the reception given to the old and new Cabinets when they went to Windsor to wait upon the Queen. Mr. Gladstone did not accompany his colleagues, having taken leave of Her Majesty the day before. But as Mr. Lowe and other Ministers passed out of the Windsor station on their way to the Castle they were hoisted, while Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues were received with great cheers. One of the journals complains of this as a "democratic" or "American" proceeding. We may venture to say that no American crowd would assemble to jeer a fallen Minister. The London Times points it out as an evidence of the mutability of human fame, and recalling the enthusiasm surrounding Mr. Gladstone six years ago, calls upon Mr. Disraeli to be modest in his hour of triumph.

So Gladstone passes away and a new leader reigns in his stead. This honor seems to devolve upon Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquis of Hartington, the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire and heir to that venerable and illustrious title. The house of Cavendish goes back to the time of Richard II., and is one of the leading high houses who have had so much power in English politics for the past century. The present Duke has not taken an active part in politics, and is rather more dominated as a leader in society than as a dominant influence in public affairs. His son, the Marquis, is now in the forty-first year of his age, and has been in public life since 1857, when, by his family influence, he was returned to the House of Commons from Lancashire. He visited America during our civil war, and when he returned to England in 1863 was made Lord of the Admiralty, and, subsequently, Under Secretary of War. Lord Russell made him Secretary of War, and during the administration of Mr. Gladstone he was Postmaster General and Secretary for Ireland. His family influence gave him a start in public life, and in dealing with affairs he has shown tact, energy and political skill. He is a pleasant speaker and has labored assiduously to cultivate the liberal party. He will hold the same position in the party that Lord John Russell held so long—a professed liberal, sustained by the power of a great and ruling house.

The Marquis of Hartington, as leader of the liberal party, means that there is to be a season of repose. He is in no sense a liberal—no more than Lord Palmerston. Nor can he command the confidence of that large section of the liberal party who really believe in something and mean to make their belief manifest. The liberal party died in England from the very

same reasons which threaten the death of our own republican party. Its work was done. Mr. Gladstone had gone as far as he dared—further, perhaps, than he wished—in new ways, and he would go no further. The natural leader of the party is Mr. Forster, next to Mr. Gladstone the ablest man in the last Ministry. But Mr. Forster is more radical than his associates, and his course on many questions, more particularly upon the Education act, offended some sections of the liberal party. So the Marquis of Hartington, who represents nothing but rank and expediency, goes to the front, and will do what he can to reorganize the cruelly shattered ranks of the liberal party. At the same time his appointment will only be an expedient. The true liberals of England can never march to victory under the Marquis of Hartington or any leader who represents little more than the influence of an ancient house. It is too late, in the present uneasy and turbulent condition of English public sentiment, for any living party to arise out of the dry bones of the old whigs. Liberalism in the future will embrace new and burning questions now growing into life—questions affecting the foundations of English society and government. For the present Mr. Disraeli, with his stolid and disciplined majority, may postpone these questions; but he cannot destroy them. The season of repose enforced upon the liberals will give them new strength. There will be thought, discussion, inquiry. True liberals will educate public opinion and compel the discussion of these grave issues. When the time comes to assert them a new man will come to the front. It may be Mr. Forster, but more likely one the fierceness of whose radicalism will make Mr. Forster a pale conservative. Until that time, and while liberalism is in abeyance, the Marquis of Hartington will be a safe and respectable leader—admirable while there is peace, but with no quality for war.

Emperor William to Earl Russell.

If any one doubted the sincerity of the German campaign against the Roman Church it would be dispelled by reading the letter addressed by the Emperor of Germany to Earl Russell, which we print elsewhere. At the meeting in London to support the German policy Earl Russell was only prevented by his health from presiding. The resolutions of the meeting were sent to the Emperor by Earl Russell, accompanied by a letter of friendly courtesy. This the Emperor acknowledges, and alludes to his present contest with Rome as in some sense an inheritance. He is fighting a battle which has been fought by his people for centuries, and the power which he opposes "is incompatible with the freedom and welfare of nations;" and, if victorious, would imperil, in other nations than Germany, "liberty of conscience and the authority of the law." This battle he means to wage in a spirit of "evangelical forbearance;" and as for his proposed laws, which we printed in full recently as communicated to our correspondent in Berlin by Prince Bismarck, they simply give Prussia guarantees possessed by other countries, and are in no way incompatible with the free exercise of the Roman religion. Furthermore, he rejoices that he has in this struggle the sympathies of the people of England, "to whom," he adds, "my people and my royal house are bound by the remembrance of many a past and honorable struggle maintained in common since the days of William of Orange."

This is an able, artful, resolute letter—written to affect the Protestant public opinion of England. Nor will the appeal be made in vain. But it is to be regretted that Germany, in entering upon her new career of union and nationality, should be compelled to appeal for aid to the prejudices of any nation or any religion. It is not a letter breathing the spirit of the nineteenth century. It reads more like Luther the monk than Bismarck the statesman.

Rapid Transit—Is There Any Hope?

Within six miles of the heart of our city lie the open fields. Cramped in one end of our narrow island, the people pay for the rent of miserable tenements sums greater than are paid in any other city in the world for similar accommodation; and at an easy distance away lies the comparative solitude of the country roads, the woodland and the open meadow—only the little distance is practically impassable for want of means of speedy and comfortable transit. In view of such a fact it is time we became modest and ceased to rant about our progressive character. There never was any intelligent people so slow to help themselves as we are on this point. Never did a people sit down so patiently and so tamely to quiet endurance of the evils inflicted by corrupt government and scheming speculators, who stand in the way of preventing any remedy until the remedy shall take the shape of grist to their mills.

One can make the circuit of the city of London by steam, and from many points within that enormous gathering of humanity can take the steam trains for north, east, south or west and half a dozen intermediate directions, and reach points ten miles out of the city in half an hour. With accommodations of that sort the problem of rent is a very simple one for the people of London. Thousands of little houses, laborers' cottages, comfortably built of brick and containing four or five good rooms, are run up in all the suburbs, and rent for from a hundred to two hundred dollars a year, while more ambitious "villas," with nice gardens, still within half an hour of business centres, may be had for five hundred dollars. Not only have the laborer and the clerk on moderate pay this great opportunity for a home, but the facilities thus afforded for reaching the suburbs have so taken the pressure off from the city that houses such as bring rents of five thousand dollars in this city may be had in London for one thousand dollars.

Our map, given yesterday to illustrate the problem of rapid transit, exhibits a very large proportion of Westchester county lying distant from the City Hall only eight to fifteen miles, and an excellent strip of Long Island lying within the eight mile line. All this latter might be brought within easy reach of the people who are now compelled to take the Third Avenue and Sixth and Eighth Avenue cars and endure a daily ride that in the course of a year would exhaust the patience and vitality of St. Simon Stylites. But our want of ferries is as bad as our other wants in rapid

transit, and small monopolists buy us up cheaply.

Are we likely to have any remedy from the legislation of this winter? It seems doubtful. Our rapid transit laws may come to the same inglorious end that was always reached, for many years, by laws for the organization of new gas companies, passed to relieve the people from the tyranny of the old companies. Those schemes were always bought out by the old companies as soon as the Legislature had adjourned, and we have no doubt that the horse car companies and any others similarly concerned are now already in the market prepared to buy up any scheme for rapid transit that may become a law. These companies make too much money out of the present horrible system of slow transit to permit the people to get out of their clutches by any system of rapid transit.

Charities in France.

We observe in the French journals the report of a meeting of the members of the Paris press, which was held at the Palace of the Elysee under the presidency of the Duchess of Magenta, the wife of the President of the French Republic. All the chief editors of the Paris press were in attendance. The wife of the President made an address, in which she pictured the misery which winter had brought upon Paris and the extreme sufferings of the poor. So widespread had this suffering become that nothing but the most urgent measures would prevent the starvation of thousands. Already food for ten thousand persons daily was distributed, but the numbers of the needy had risen to thirty-five thousand. To provide for this increased demand until May 1 it was necessary to raise forty thousand dollars. What the Duchess proposed was the establishment of cheap cooking establishments in the poorest sections of Paris, like our New York system of soup kitchens. She earnestly requested the editors present to appeal to the public for subscriptions to that end. To this assent was given, and the journalists present agreed to open subscription lists at once.

There are some points that may occur to our readers in connection with this meeting. When a calamity threatened Paris, as it threatened New York, all journalists without distinction of party—and this, too, in a country where such distinctions are strongly marked—came together to consult for the common good. The first lady in France was willing to preside over their deliberations. What the Duchess proposed was precisely what was proposed in New York, when the poor of our city were threatened with misery and extreme suffering—namely, that food should be at once provided. We have no doubt there are wise men in France who would have hastened to say to the Duchess that nothing could be more improper, ill-timed and calculated to encourage idleness and pauperism than furnishing soup and bread and meat to thousands of worthy and suffering people. But it was most certainly felt by all that the important point was to prevent French men, women and children from starving, and that nothing could be more cruel than to discuss theories while fellow beings were crying for bread. Nor did any journalist propose that the money thus to be collected for the poor should be paid out in "salaries" to some French Brace or Barnard. Nothing, strange to say, was said about "salaries," and when Brace and Barnard read these proceedings their contempt for the reckless charities of these heedless French journalists will be unbounded. In fact, the more we think of the meeting the more keenly we regret that our beloved Brace, who occasionally spends a part of his "salary" in visits to Europe, did not on this occasion find himself in Paris. With what zeal and precipitate promptitude he could have visited the Elysee! With what energy and eloquence he would have denounced the proposals of the Duchess of Magenta and the senile journalists who surrounded her! With what triumph he would have demonstrated that, instead of raising forty thousand dollars for soup, the true way would be to raise twice as much for "salary," and that one salaried Brace would be more useful as a charitable influence in Paris than thirty thousand poor laborers over their soup and wine.

At the risk of again offending Mr. Brace and his brother Barnard, who are, as we have had occasion to remark, among the most expensive paupers of the age, we honor the Duchess of Magenta and our brethren of the Paris press for their prompt humanity in providing means for the relief of the poor. This gathering of journalists to assist in the work, this sinking of all political and personal difficulties to sustain the first lady in the State in her humane purposes; this direct and practical method of dealing with the threatened calamity—all of this earnest, self-denying union of labor and sympathy is very beautiful. We commend the example to friends at home.

The Murder of Mr. Jones at South Oyster Bay.

There appears to have been some light thrown on this murder through the long and careful attention of a local detective, Stephen Payne. The story is told in another part of this issue. It will be remembered that the body of Mr. Samuel J. Jones, a well-to-do citizen, without family, and living alone near South Oyster Bay, was found in a well on the premises of the deceased the 25th of last June. Peter Maloney, who was employed by Mr. Jones, happened to go to the well to get water to drink and there discovered the body. There was a great deal of mystery about the death of Mr. Jones and many speculations as to the murder. The coroner's inquest extended over twelve sessions at intervals up to November, and finally the verdict was that "Samuel J. Jones came to his death by certain wounds inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the jury." But an anonymous letter was written to Jackson Jones, a full brother of the murdered man, with the view apparently to implicate a colored man by the name of Jervis, and other letters which the detective, Payne, got from Thomas W. Jones, a half brother, afforded strong suspicion that Samuel J. Jones had been murdered by his half brother, Thomas W. Jones. The consequence has been the arrest and incarceration of the suspected man. One of the motives assigned for the bloody deed is regarding the property of Samuel J. Jones, there being a will, it is said, in favor of the son of the accused, though that document has not been found. The ac-

tion of the magistrate in ordering the arrest was based, it appears, upon the suspicious anonymous letter and the comparison of that with the letters obtained from Thomas W. Jones by the detective. There will soon be, probably, further developments in this mysterious case, but at present the evidence is not conclusive.

Soup Houses—Operation of the System.

Our reports continue to show the vast numbers of persons relieved by the establishments maintained in various parts of the city for the practical administration of charity, and they indicate that the labor has become so systematized under the personal supervision of benevolent citizens that the amounts given for the poor suffer very little, if any, from the deprivations of habitual and persistent paupers. In addition to the thirteen soup houses in charge of Mr. Delmonico, of which we have previously given the location, we find the following thirteen in operation under the direction of various societies:—

Juvenile Guardian Society Soup House, No. 14 Day street.

Howard Relief Association Soup House, No. 51 Thompson street.

Fifteenth Ward Citizens' Relief Soup House, No. 219 Mercer street.

Industrial School for Women, No. 47 East Eighth street.

Orphan's House, No. 17 Seventh street.

Society for Aged and Destitute Poor Soup House, No. 22 East Thirty-third street.

Twenty-first Ward Reform Club Relief House, No. 232 East Thirty-third street.

Bread and Beef House, No. 306 West Fifty-second street.

Sparks Club Soup House, Fifty-seventh street, near Third Avenue.

Twelfth Ward Citizens' Soup House, Harlem Market, 125th street, Manhattanville, 130th street.

In Brooklyn are the following:—

Society for Aged and Destitute Poor Soup House, No. 22 East Thirty-third street.

Tenth Precinct Soup House, corner Bergen and Pearsall streets, Atlantic avenue.

Some of these establishments feed as many as fifteen hundred persons daily, and in the greater number personal supervision is exercised over the recipients, and they are visited at their homes to make sure that they are not impostors. In some of the places it is found that persons of excellent character, reduced to great distress by the pressure of the times, prefer to take the nutritious dole rather than starve in solitary garrets. It is also found that many persons who, when the places were first opened, came there smelling of liquor which they had obtained with coppers begged on the street, have given up their run, and prefer to depend upon the soup rather than trust to the precarious chance of a few coins from a passer-by. Thus the soup houses seem to tend directly to the decrease of drunkenness and of an offensive form of mendicancy.

PERILS OF THE DEER.—Elsewhere will be found the story of the voyage from Liverpool to Philadelphia of the steamship Pennsylvania, which encountered weather of extraordinary severity. On February 27, at midnight, she shipped a tremendous sea, which washed away nearly everything on deck, and carried overboard the captain, first and second officers and two ordinary seamen. For a time this event was not known to any one below, nor even to the men at the wheel, and when it was discovered its effect on the sailors and on the third officer was so demoralizing that they could not be induced to go on deck. Fortunately there was a brave officer on board as a passenger—Mr. Brady, who will be remembered as third officer of the ill-fated Atlantic—and he assumed command and brought the Pennsylvania safely into port.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF MR. FILLMORE.—The appropriate and well expressed proclamation of the President announcing the death of ex-President Fillmore, and ordering the Executive Mansion and departments to be draped in mourning and a suspension of official business on the day of the funeral, is a proper tribute to the memory of the deceased statesman. The action of the Senate and House of Representatives and of the Supreme Court was also in accordance with that of the President, and with the custom that has prevailed when any one who had filled the Executive chair died. The expressions of respect from all appear to be really something more than formal; for however public men may have differed with the deceased he was universally respected as a distinguished citizen and good man.

CHARITY IN NEW YORK.—We have the honor to announce that during the past week the Herald has made the following payments of money intrusted to our care for disbursement during the present season of want:—

To the St. John's Guild.....	\$992 14
To the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.....	713 73
To the New York Asylum.....	50 00
To the Loder family.....	39 10
Miscellaneous.....	15 00
We have also notified the representatives of the institutions here named to call at our office and receive the sums set apart for them, as follows:—	
City Mission.....	\$713 73
St. Vincent de Paul.....	713 73
St. John's Guild.....	600 00
To the Sixth ward poor.....	2,203 00

Part of these contributions have been sent to us for special distribution, and in such cases we have followed the wishes of the donors. Other contributions we have distributed in obedience to the admirable suggestion of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt—giving in equal parts to the City Mission, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul.

EXEMPTION OF MORTGAGES FROM TAXATION.

Mr. Woodin presented to the State Legislature yesterday a memorial from Mr. Silas M. Stilwell asking the enactment of a law to exempt from taxation capital secured by mortgage on real estate. The memorial will be found in our report of the proceedings in the Legislature, published to-day, and the object and scope of the measure asked may be seen there. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Such a law would afford great relief to the farmers and to all who have to borrow money on mortgage, and would be no disadvantage to capitalists, and it would at the same time prove effective in bringing down the rate of interest on money. Considering the high and well known character of the memorialist as an experienced statesman, the Legislature, no doubt, will pay due regard to the views he has submitted.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.
Lieutenant James A. Chesley has been detached from the Junata and ordered to the Kansas. Lieutenant R. B. Ingraham has been detached from the Kansas and ordered to the Junata. Past Assistant Surgeon G. P. Bradley has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Washington and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Party Prospects and Speculations on the Eve of the Elections—Democrats Expectant—Republicans Haggard of a Close Victory.

CONCORD, March 9, 1874.
The most significant political campaign ever known in New Hampshire is on the eve of closing, and the results of the election to-morrow are in many respects very opaque. There have been no State issues to arouse excitement, unless the liquor question may be considered one. We have had the Prohibition law in force since 1855, and its workings have been very unsatisfactory and productive of much disturbance without an attendant advantage to temperance. The republicans desire the law, efore as it is, to stand. The democrats want a stringent license law, which will be practical and efficient in its operation. They have considerable sympathy in the requirement from republicans. The prohibitionists have a ticket in the field. They favor an intensification of the existing law, but they are not apparently dispensed with the idea of a rigid license measure. At least they do not from very severely upon the democracy.

PARTY PROSPECTS.

As to party prospects I can only state what prominent leading men of all parties say. The republicans express doubt of their ability to accomplish the election of General McCutchen, their gubernatorial candidate, by a vote of the people, but they declare themselves certain of choosing eight of the twelve Senators and four of the five Councilors, and that they will have a majority, but a somewhat diminished one, in the House. The democrats feel very sure that they will elect Weston, their candidate for Governor, by the popular vote, and they seem equally certain that they will elect at least four more of the twelve members of the Executive Council this year than they had in 1873, when the republicans had sixty-two majority. This, if accomplished, will nearly tie the parties in the Senate and House. The democrats also believe that they will hinder the election of a majority of the Senators by the popular vote, which will give them the chance of filling the vacancies from men in their own ranks. This is the edge, but it has yet to be hatched. The prohibitionists are the balance of power party. The liberal republicans, having affiliated with the democrats, will not, as a separate body, return many, if any, members to the Legislature; but their influence will be exerted against the republicans. Their leading men claim that they will more than double the vote of last year, which was a little over 1,000, and some say that they will vote as a party, cast 3,000 votes. Whatever number they may tally will include three-fourths republicans, who will vote for the party and not for that party. Looking very carefully over the ground and after hearing the opinions of all parties, I think it doubtful that any choice of Governor will be made by the people, and that there is much dissimulation among the old conservative republicans to vote for General McCutchen, but they will vote for the party, and will generally be exerted against the republicans. Their leading men claim that they will more than double the vote of last year, which was a little over 1,000, and some say that they will vote as a party, cast 3,000 votes. Whatever number they may tally will include three-fourths republicans, who will vote for the party and not for that party. Looking very carefully over the ground and after hearing the opinions of all parties, I think it doubtful that any choice of Governor will be made by the people, and that there is much dissimulation among the old conservative republicans to vote for General McCutchen, but they will vote for the party, and will generally be exerted against the republicans.

ORATORICAL WISH-WASH WASTED.
What little hope there is of any of stump speaking has done neither good nor harm to any of these parties. The quality of the talk has been exceedingly sloppy and tasteless, and might as well have been uttered by the wind. The administration have been placed on the defensive, and they have done very feeble work. In no State in the Union has the reputation of the party been so low as in New Hampshire, where politics is the popular religion and public affairs are better understood and discussed than in any other State I know. To suppose that it is possible that to-morrow's sun will set on a very narrow and questionable victory for the republicans, the harvesting of which will be made by the democrats, is a day. Much, however, will depend on the weather, which now (eight P. M.) promises to be favorable. Among the mountains, where free men are found in great numbers, half a dozen days is a season of 500 democratic votes or more; indeed, it was the heavy storm of last year that defeated the democrats, as they say.

TREASURY TYRANNY.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.
Mr. Dawes, having returned to Washington, resumed his place to-day in the Committee of Ways and Means. At his request, however, Mr. Kelley continues to preside for the present. The investigation of the moieties system was continued.

Mr. Schultz continued his remarks from Saturday, spoke of an important omission in a recently published official statement of the Treasury Department. The omission was of a column showing the amount of what accused persons had been frauded the government. This was important because in an estimate of the guilt of parties very much would depend on the amount, as indicative of the motive. In the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. the amount charged against them was \$1,650, whereas they had paid \$271,000.

He had been on a committee to examine into such matters, and had asked merchants how much was in dispute between them and the government, and the sums were found to be generally from \$30 to \$50, and seldom \$600 in five years' time. It is not to be seen that there are motives for such alleged frauds. There must be a motive for innocence. If the sum is large, there may be a motive for fraud. On the other hand the man is not necessarily innocent if the sum is small. But there must be a motive for fraud. If they could settle the question of the liability of the government for the acts of its agents, then the merchant would not be liable for the loss of his goods, and the government would be liable for the loss of his goods. A merchant would very soon discharge such clerks for dereliction or improper discharge of duties from his employ, and the government would be liable for the loss of his goods. A merchant would very soon discharge such clerks for dereliction or improper discharge of duties from his employ, and the government would be liable for the loss of his goods.

ENGAGED IN CRIMINAL COMPLICITY?
All goods pass through the hands of the government customs officers as correct; but, after five years, the duties are not paid, and the goods are sold. There was a want of fairness on the part of the government which he believed could not be sustained. He believed that the government was engaged in criminal complicity. He believed that the government was engaged in criminal complicity. He believed that the government was engaged in criminal complicity.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON STREET.

Loss Estimated at \$30,000—A Vagrant's Horrible Death.
At eleven o'clock last night a fire broke out in the four story brick building No. 311 Washington street and extended to the adjoining building. No. 299, between the famous joining building. The first floor of No. 311 was occupied by Mr. Hurlman as a liquor store. His loss is estimated at \$4,000. The upper floors of the building are tenanted by John Miller as a provision warehouse. His stock was damaged to the amount of \$3,000. The loss in No. 299 is estimated at \$2,000. The buildings were damaged to the extent of \$10,000. Peter McGovern, a vagrant, was discovered by several of the neighbors of Hook and Ladder company No. 1, lying dead under the bar. John F. Algo, fireman of Engine Company No. 4, fell from the ladder to the ground, and was seriously injured. Fire Marshal Sheldon will hold an investigation to-day as to the cause of the fire.

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley will lecture to-morrow evening in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on "Civilization—its Beginning and End."